

**REVIVAL.**—The revival in this place is still moving with unabating vigor. Seventy-one have been converted, and many penitents are still at the altar of prayer. The community seems to be much aroused upon the great subject of religion. Its influences are not confined to the younger part of our population, but pervading all classes of our town. The preaching has been of the moving revival kind, arraying with moral power toward the altar the vast congregations which have waited on the ministry of eternal truth with such profound attention. Many of the older citizens speak of it as the most powerful revival ever held in Bolivar. Success to the honest efforts and abilities of the pastor of the M. E. Church, south, and his co-laborers in the ministry, and all true hearted Christians of all denominations. Mr. Garrett, the pastor, has characterized himself with magnanimous Christian liberality towards all Christians and the various denominations of our town, exemplifying the truth, that a Christian is the same all over any church.

"Ye different sects who all declare  
 Lo, Christ is here, and Christ is there;  
 Your stronger proof divinely give,  
 And show us where the Christian lives."

**PROPOSITION.**—Bolivar is sadly in need of a well organized fire company. Would it not be well to make an effort? Certainly there is enough at stake here even now to warrant such a step. Soon a magnificent court house, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, will be completed, and will actually demand protection from accident or incendiarism, besides, our town is so constructed, especially the business portion, that should a fire break out it would, in our present condition, be next to impossible to arrest a destructive conflagration. Insurance would be lessened to at least one-half, an item alone that would save the cost of an engine the first year. The proposition, from conversation with merchants and property holders, seems to meet with favor. Suppose we take hold of the matter and see what can be done. An organization can be perfected in a very short time; all that is needed is the machine. Who will set the ball in motion?

A few days since a gentleman from one of the rural districts chanced to be in Memphis, and, calling on a friend, wanted to know how he should go to work to secure an appointment as one of the United States detectives, whose main business it is to keep a sharp look out for liquor manufacturers who violate the revenue laws. When the friend had given the desired information, he said: "But why do you want that place so particularly?" "Because," said the gentleman from the country, "by God there's a fellow going to give me one-half of his distillery if I get the place." The explanation was considered perfectly satisfactory.

**YOUR SHOT GUNS.**—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your cribs should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet you with graceful curls, rose cheeks and sparkling eyes, never fail to carry home with you a bottle of English Gentle Bitters. C. M. O'Hara, Bolivar, Agent.

In some parts of Missouri the people are beginning to cultivate rice in the woods without clearing off the trees, and, in fact without denuding them. The dead leaves are turned under with a bull-tongue plow, wherever it is practicable to do so, and the rice planted. Fair crops are raised in this way.

## LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The following correspondence, between Gen. Grant and President Johnson, shows, very plainly, on which side of the political fence the "reticent" hero (?) stands:

HENRY B. ARMISTEAD, United States, Washington, Aug 17, 1867.  
 To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Gen. Sheridan to the department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the department of the Cumberland; and also your note of this date enclosing the instructions. To carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge earnestly in the name of patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity of this country that this order be not issued. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice shall be heeded. Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element of the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted after the method of restoring order and triumph. It will embolden them to renew opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them. The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with, there are military reasons, and above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be issued. I beg to refer to a letter marked "private," which I wrote to the President, when first consulted on the subject of change in the war department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped it would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be,  
 With great respect,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 U. S. GRANT.  
 General U. S. Army and Secretary of War, ad interim.

## The President's Reply to General Grant.

### A Crushing Refutation of his Position.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.  
 GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my official note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask for a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interest, which, in your opinion would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however as you have written a communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that it is unmistakably the expressed will of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to remove General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It would certainly be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and would be for any cause removed, no other General in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country, having been with General Sheridan in command of the field. He has since, in the execution of his responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. The affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has expressed even the slightest dissent upon him by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not warranted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has in fact been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or the rights of our free institutions.

The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious and satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to warrant change. His removal, therefore, cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the law, and to enact within his jurisdiction a like obedience thereto.

It cannot be interpreted by the unenlightened element of the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph; for, as intelligent men, they must know that the removal of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

One, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation of the merits of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assist him to a command not entirely to his wishes.

Knowing him as I do, I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order, having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the present state of which he has rendered such important and valuable service.

General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he is assigned. If as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instructions of General Sheridan, General Hancock will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during the recent struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from command, you remark that this is a Republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is to be heard in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions make the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that he take care that the law be faithfully executed. Believing that this is the command in the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the law, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

## Interesting Letter From Honduras.

ALBENARLE, ASSUMPTION PARISH, 12th June, 1867.

JNO. H. RANDELL, Esq.,  
 My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24 inst., making enquiries of British Honduras was received on the 10th inst. I left Honduras on the 16th of May and arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, per "Trade Wind," the mail boat between New Orleans and Belize.

While I fully appreciate all you have said of our situation, political and otherwise, I offer no comments thereon; but will proceed to give you my impressions of Honduras.

This Colony has a coast line upon the Caribbean sea of 180 to 200 miles, and of 60 or 70 miles. The capital, Belize, is near a central position. The principal streams to the North, are the Hondo and New River, and the lands thereon are represented as very good. I was back of Belize on the Old river and south as far as the river—say 50 miles. The lands which I saw, are doubtless as good as any others in the Colony. To the North of Belize the country is not as elevated as to the South, and the mountains approach the coast to the South of Belize, and within 15 or 20 miles, or nearer. There are numerous small rivers falling into the Bay, formed by the "Kays" or "Cays" which lie off the Mani some nine or ten miles. Upon these streams are found the good land, and in my opinion as good as the Mississippi land, yet, the climate is so favorable to vegetation, that any deficiency in depth of soil or richness is compensated by the climate—and I am satisfied, that with proper care, the river lands of Honduras may be kept, like our heartland, indefinitely. Everything grows luxuriantly; cane, corn, coffee, rice and all other tropical fruits—and I doubt not that wheat

and other small grains will grow as well in this country as in Mexico and Guatemala. The whole labor of the country, until quite recently, has been employed in Mahogany trading, and very little land in cultivation—about a dozen or cane or sugar plantations in operation. The yield of cane is equally as good under proper cultivation, as in the islands. I am assured, that two to two and a half tons per acre is made. The agriculture is of the rudest, and if such products are now had, we may expect much greater, under a better system. Lands are very imperfectly cleared; they are not cleared in my opinion. The process of clearing, is to cut down all upon the land; and from canes and vines are thrown helter skelter upon the ground—when dry enough the torch is applied—of course, the small growth, vines, etc., is burned, but the large trees lie too thick upon the ground to admit of ploughing, or hauling in the cane to plant or hauling out to roll. This rude way of clearing will doubtless not be practiced by Southerners who settle in Honduras. That of the Mississippi Valley will be adopted, viz: cut down all growth under one foot diameter, and "girdle" all above that diameter. The cost of clearing by this method may be named is about five dollars per acre. To do as I have indicated it should not cost more. Labor is from six to eight dollars per month, and rationed valued at four dollars per month, say twelve dollars per month. In one or two years, commencing in Honduras, provisions should be raised in the place. The laborers are Jamaican men and Carib blacks and Creoles and Spaniards, who are of mixed race and some few Chinese. The laborers of Honduras compare quite favorably with those of the South, neither injure themselves by hard work, nor are they.

The labor laws are admirable. Parties to such contracts are made to execute their contracts. The most perfect respect is shown by employers for employees. Fully ninety-five per cent, I think, of the population is of the mixed race, yet such obedience to the laws and government is shown, that I had not witnessed in many a day; and this is the remark of all Southern people, all are legally equal, and the white man is the equal of the black.

In three months stay in Honduras I witnessed no disorder. The country is healthy, I am assured, and does not doubt it is so. That disease will appear as the lands are cleared, I feel confident, it has ever done so in other countries. The heat is not greater than in Louisiana, this is the consequence of the "Trade Wind." The thermometer does not indicate a greater heat than in Louisiana. I imagine that I felt the heat less in Honduras, than I do here now.

There are not as many insects as in Louisiana, fewer mosquitoes; and pestiferous insects, the house fly, is scarce. I saw but one snake and know of one other being seen in the three months I was in the colony; there are doubtless enough and to spare and of mosquitoes in the rainy season. Lands may be purchased in large tracts at thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents per acre, and a half to one dollar per acre, and much of it is not adapted to agriculture. The ridges are covered with Pines which are smaller than ours of Louisiana. No plantations for sale; there are but few in the colony.

Emigrants from the South to Honduras must go with the expectation of encountering the hardships and discomforts of a new settled colony, not more than pioneers meet in other countries. They must clear land and build cheap houses, such as they may use in quite comfortably. Such houses cost but few dollars. There are few or no saw mills and lumber is taken from the South.

I cannot say what it would cost to engage in cane planting. In my opinion several hundred units in putting up Mills and machinery. A house or cottage, etc., and the necessary buildings for a sugar house, should not cost over two thousand dollars in British currency—Gold or Silver. And such an establishment would in five or six months rolling, take off a crop of five hundred hogsheads of twelve hundred lbs. each.

Oxen, small and unbroken, may be had at fifteen to twenty dollars. Mules, quite small, at fifty dollars.

The density of the cane juice I found to be from ten to thirteen degrees by Beaumé's scale—ours of Louisiana, varies from six to nine degrees; seven and a half is fully an average of the density. The greater richness of the juice in Honduras, causes a corresponding reduction in the expenditure of fuel and its richness is such as to require so much less fuel that the Bagasse is nearly all that is acquired. In my opinion, the simplest machinery is the best to be used, as good mechanics are not numerous.

One should go alone to settle in the country with his family, friends and neighbors should unite in the number, fifteen or twenty families or more, buy the necessary land and erect school houses and churches; and have within each settlement the society so necessary to us all. The present population does not furnish that society and it can only be had in the way I have indicated, and without it emigrants will become dissatisfied. These remarks apply to the rural districts.

Southern people who go to Honduras, must go to work; the same talent and energy which have been exhibited recently, will enable them to live comfortably under a good government, a government of civil law, which meets out to all alike. He that wishes to play the drone had better not go there, as well as our poverty stricken people who shall labor. All classes I find well disposed to receive us. The Governor is a man of enlarged views, and very favorably disposed to emigrants from the South, and this is characteristic of all whose acquaintance I made.

I know not when I can return to Honduras. My affairs here require my presence. When I return it will be as I have recommended with some of my old friends and neighbors, and I should be pleased that yourself and family were of the number.

I am yours truly,  
 R. C. MARTIN.

An audacious thief stole pearls valued at \$6,000 from the Swedish department of the Paris Exposition, a short time since.

## New Advertisements.

### Bolivar Select School

MRS. THOMPSON, Principal.  
 MISS SAFFORD, Co-Principal.

The Fall session of this well known School will open on  
**Monday, Sept. 2, 1867.**

Number of Pupils limited to twenty-five. Terms—\$20 and \$25 per session. Large room, and all the modern conveniences may be taken at the school from any one who may patronize my school. We guarantee the names of Miss WILKINSON and Miss YACHT, among others, who are prepared to give lessons.

J. H. MOORE, Jr. E. E. LEBMAN

**J. MUSSO, Jr., & CO.,**  
 DEALERS IN  
 Staple and Fancy Groceries,

WINES,  
 Liquors and Tobacco,  
 296  
 No. 36 Madison Street,  
 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

## New Advertisements.

SAMUEL MORSE, ORAL H. DORRIS, JR.

### MOSBY & DORION,

OFFICE,  
 No. 15 Mosby and Hunt's Building,  
 UP STAIRS,  
 Entrance over No. 304 Front Street,  
 MEMPHIS, TENN.

**Commission Merchants**  
 Consignments of cotton, for sale or shipment, solicited. Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Bagging, Hops and Supplies at lowest rates. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed.

## HARRY M. HILL,

Attorney at Law,  
 BOLIVAR, TENN.

OFFICE—Market Street, rear Room of Dr. Coleman's Office.

**REFERENCES:**  
 Maj. J. B. BULL, Judge Austin Miller, Hile & Hile, Fleming, Usery & Co., Bolivar; Williamson, Hill & Co., Worsley, Joy & Co., Memphis.  
 Will practice in the Courts of this District. Specialization given to the collection of claims of all kinds, and returns promptly made.

## House and Lot for Sale

On Reasonable Terms.  
 The house and lot, in Bolivar, at present occupied and used by M. G. Scott as a carriage shop. The house may at last be found in the district, and is well dwelling without need. Apply to  
 Aug. 24, 1867—M. G. SCOTT.

## Piano Forte Tuning & Repairing

The Subscriber will tune and repair PIANO FORTES in the best possible manner, however bad condition they may be in, being a practical piano maker. Will guarantee the work to give general satisfaction. Address J. NEILSON, Bolivar office, Bolivar.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas, issued to me from the Circuit Court at the June term, 1867, one in favor of Minter and Dennis vs. Thos. H. Hancock, E. A. Randolph, W. Dunning and J. B. Shaw, one in favor of J. J. Minor vs. Thomas H. Hancock, and Jas. M. Richardson, I will offer, for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in October, 1867, for cash, the following town lots, in the town of Salisbury, Hardeman county, to wit: Half of lot No. 1, in block "H" (east half), deeded by H. M. Jones, recorded in book R, page 297; also, lots No. 2, 3, 10, 11, in block "H," registered August 21, 1861; also, lots No. 3 and 4, in block "H," with the following exceptions: 50 by 90 feet in the southwest corner of lot No. 3, fronting south 28 by 30 feet in the northern corner of block "H," No. 4, fronting east, levied on as the property of T. H. Hancock.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$8.  
 aug 31 4t

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued to me by the Circuit Court, at the June term, 1867, in favor of J. B. Ellis, I will sell, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in October, 1867, the following tract of land, situated in Hardeman county, and State of Tennessee, in Civil District No. 11, being the northern portion of section 17, the remainder of the section being in the State of Mississippi, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the east by the land of Jackson Peeler, on the north by the lands of Joseph Peeler, on the west by the lands of W. A. Tiplar, on the south by the Mississippi State line, and containing 390 acres, more or less, levied on as the property of J. B. Ellis. This the 26th day of August, 1867.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$7.  
 aug 31 4t

## Land for Sale.

On Monday, the 30th day of September next, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, a certain tract or parcel of land, lying on the property of Henry C. Moore, to satisfy an execution in the hands of a Pitts Miller. The land is bounded as follows, to wit: Lying and being in Civil District No. 16, of Hardeman county, Tennessee, bounded east by the lands of James Rainey and Widow Collins, south by Henry C. Moore, north by W. A. Swedeen; north by James Glider and Jno. W. Taylor, known as the Groves lane, and supposed to contain two hundred and ninety (290) acres, more or less.  
 August 22, 1867.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$6.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued to me by the Circuit Court, at the June term, 1867, in favor of G. G. Adams vs. R. C. Moore, I will sell, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in October, 1867, the following described tract of land as the property of William Childress, to satisfy a claim in my hands in favor of Levi Joy, to wit: beginning at a stake 128 poles east, 16 poles north of the house, and exhibiting the same with two dogwood and white oak pointers, running east 128 poles to a scaly bark hickory, with 2 holly and hornbeam pointers; thence north 250 poles to a birch and 5 birch pointers; thence west 128 poles to a dogwood and three white oak pointers; thence south 250 poles to the beginning, levied on as the property of William Childress. This the 3d day of June, 1867.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$7.  
 aug 31 4t

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued to me from the Circuit Court, at the June term, 1867, in favor of G. G. Adams vs. R. C. Moore, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in October, 1867, the following described town lots, in the town of Grand Junction, Hardeman county, Tennessee, to wit: lot No. 6 and lot No. 7, in block No. 33, situated in the town of Grand Junction, each fronting said railroad 22 feet, and running back 160 feet, levied on as the property of R. M. Crow, to satisfy this writ. This the 26th day of August, 1867.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$6.  
 aug 31 4t

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas issued to me from the Circuit Court, at the June term, 1867, one in favor of W. J. Davis vs. R. M. Moore, one in favor of G. G. Adams vs. R. M. Moore, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Bolivar, on the first Monday in October, 1867, the following town lots, to wit: lying in the town of Grand Junction, containing by estimation 10 acres, as the property of R. M. Moore, except the portion bought by Mrs. Hankins and the portion bought by Riser from said Moore. This the 26th day of August, 1867.  
 W. W. McCARLEY, Sheriff, pr fee \$6.  
 aug 31 4t

GEO. C. HOLMES, W. M. WHARTON, Memphis.

## HOLMES & WHARTON,

COMMISSION,  
 Storage & Forwarding Merchants

No. 36 Madison Street,  
 MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.  
 Will store cotton and all kinds of merchandise at Chamber Commerce prices.

## New Advertisements.

### NEW DRUG STORE!

Elson & Co.'s Old Stand.

H. BLACK, M. D. T. N. CRAWFORD.

### Black & Crawford,

DEALERS IN  
 PURE DRUGS,  
 Medicines and Chemicals!  
 BOLIVAR, - - TENN.

We would respectfully announce to our old friends and patrons that we have returned from the Eastern cities with one of the most COMPLETE stocks of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Brandies, Wines, Liquors and Fancy Articles ever brought to this place, all of which we warrant, and are determined to sell at the lowest living square. It will be our object to satisfy every customer, and to see that all who patronize the house of BLACK & CRAWFORD get the full value of their money. We keep no hanging articles, and solicit a full share of public patronage.

## DR. BLACK

Announces to the Public that he will give advice Free of Charge, and complete as any to be found in the district, and will guarantee to sell all articles at only a small profit over original cost.

## Call and Examine our Stock.

Bolivar Male Academy.

J. Milton Hubbard, A. M., Principal.  
 Arthur W. Bliss, A. B., Assistant.

Terms of Tuition, per session of five months, as follows: \$17, \$22 and \$23, with an incidental fee of \$1.

Boys prepared for college or for the more practical duties of life.

For circulars, containing fuller information, apply to the Principal, at Bolivar, Tenn.

The Fall session will begin on the first Monday in September.

## Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing, known as SADDLER & HALBERT, Painters, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.  
 August 18, 1867—S. A. D. HALBERT, J. H. SADDLER.

## HOUSE, SIGN

AND ORNAMENTAL  
 PAINTING!  
 Paper Hangers.

## HALBERT & TAYLOR

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Bolivar and vicinity that they are prepared to do in a workmanlike manner, any and all kinds of HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. They will also give special attention to PAPER HANGING. Their charges are moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address HALBERT & TAYLOR, Bolivar, Tenn.

## BRILLIANT SALOON!

### West Side Public Square,

BOLIVAR, - - TENNESSEE.

L. OWENS, - - Proprietor.  
 JACK JONES, - - At the Bar.

NOTICE—My Bar is at all times supplied with the best brands of Foreign and Domestic WHISKIES, BRANDIES, WINES, ALE, etc.

## Music School.

Mrs. J. J. Greer will give lessons in Music Piano, etc., commencing on MONDAY, 3d of September, 1867. The School will be centrally located. TERMS—Customary price. Mrs. Greer is an experienced teacher, and is able to exhibit testimonials from many successful professors and patrons.

## R. D. WARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## DRUGS, MEDICINES

And Chemicals,  
 Dental and Surgical Instruments,

Fancy Articles, Etc.,  
 No. 175 Main Street,  
 West Side Block, near the Court House,  
 MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Jan. 27, 1867.

I take this method of informing my friends and also the friends and patrons of

## WARD & McCLELLAND,

that I have fitted up, and in person selected, an entire new stock of

## Drugs, Medicines, and Fancy

Articles,  
 in fact everything pertaining to a first class Drug and Prescription Store, and have employed competent assistants, and will give personal attention to the business.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, DAY AND NIGHT.

We have connected with our store a large and complete

## SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

which will be under the supervision of Mr. J. C. WARD, one of the firm.

R. D. WARD & CO.